

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Certificate of successful vaccination issued at San Francisco to emigrant destined to the Canal Zone.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports, November 23, as follows: Referring to circular relative to certificates of successful vaccination to emigrants to the Canal Zone, dated November 5, 1904, I have the honor to report that I furnished such a certificate, dated November 16, 1904.

Vaccination certificates issued at New Orleans, La., to emigrants destined to the Canal Zone.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports, December 3, as follows: As directed in Bureau circular letter of November 5, 1904, I have the honor to report upon vaccination certificates issued at this station during the month of November, 1904, to emigrants destined for the Isthmian Canal Zone.

During November three vaccination certificates were issued, vaccination being done in each case.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Sanitary work done in the Madawaska region during the month of

November, 1904:

Cases of smallpox, 1; houses quarantined, 1; houses fumigated, 1; cases investigated, 5; persons vaccinated, 11; miles territory covered. 64.

Smallpox in Wilmington, N. C.

Surgeon Godfrey reports, December 8, as follows:

The city health officer informs me that there are now in the pesthouse 5 cases of smallpox and 6 cases under quarantine in the city. He also states that he can easily trace its origin and does not fear an epidemic.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Dec. 3.
Persons inspected on trains	1,109
Persons held Pullman cars fumigated	
Latinum curs ramingurea	

Bags of Pullman linen disinfected, 30. Inspected on footbridge, 3,797 persons. 2551

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended December 3, 1904.

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 175; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 48; inspection of special train, railroad commissioners, 96; inspection of special train (Guggenheimer syndicate official), 16; inspection of special train, irrigation commissioners, 40; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 324 pieces; disinfection of fresh calfskins, 44; vaccination of immigrants and children, 12.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, December 6, as follows: Week ended December 3, 1904: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 429; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 50; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 20; Pullman coaches disinfected, 7.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended December 3, 1904: Passengers inspected, 171; immigrants inspected, 50; deported, 2.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States, yearly and monthly.

Colorado—Denver.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths 231, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 2, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Connecticut—Stamford.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of November, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 6, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Iowa—Clinton.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from tuberculosis reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 3, 1904, from 73 observers, indicate that smallpox was more than usually prevalent, and erysipelas, remittent fever, inflammation of bowels, intermittent fever, dysentery, measles, whooping cough, and cholera infantum were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, wooping cough at 9, measles at 20, pneumonia at 40, diphtheria at 45, scarlet fever at 61, smallpox at 75, enteric fever at 81, and phthisis pulmonalis at 225 places.